Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Under S. O. 32 I request the president that the rule of 15 days may be suspended.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—I oppose that motion. We want time to know the opinion of the public. The House may be pleased not to dispense with this rule. There is no such urgency about it.

President—Was not this bill published in the gazette?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Yes.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Does the present Government include ducks and drakes also under cattle?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon.—Government propose to bring an amendment by extending the provisions of section 10 to ducks and drakes.

President.—Since it was published in the gazette the public had time to express their views in the matter.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval—Probably two weeks ago, that is all.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is it not entirely in the power of the President to suspend the Standing Order? Is there any necessity for the Council's permission? It is entirely in the discretion of the President.

President.—Yes. Since Hon'ble Members think that the public had not enough time, the ordinary course will be followed.

Resolution on Matters of General Public Interest.

1. Bifurcation of the Maharaja's College. (*cont'd.*)

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—Sir, in supporting this resolution I am not suggesting that we should go back of what we have done in the last meeting. I admit that there should be a finality to every question. I am also unable to agree with those Hon'ble Members who say that this House is not representative of the people in the State. If there is any body politic in the State which can voice the opinion of the people of the country it is this House and this House alone. As a constitutionalist, I am deadly opposed to any back-door methods aimed at flouting the verdicts of this House. I do not want the Maharajah to use his prerogative weapon, or the Executive to do anything in the name of expediency to thwart the considered opinion of this body. I want this House to be the sovereign body in the State. We should have the power not only to do right but also to commit wrongs. If we cannot abide by the decision of the elected majority of this House, how can we aspire to be the Members of a sovereign body in the State?

But Sir, at the same time I don't conceal the fact that there is honest difference of opinion on this matter. Many a time

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this House has voted for the transfer of the College and accordingly the work is begun there and a good sum of money is already spent. Then, as if by an accident, the tables are turned and the present Council has voted against the transfer. This is a question of prime importance, draining the treasury of the State to a great extent. We have to spend lakhs of rupees in this matter. Sir, should we not be on the side of extreme caution when we are dealing with the hard cash of the poor taxpayer? Therefore is it not just and proper for us not to be hasty in making a final decision in this matter, so that our electorates might be given a chance more in the next general election? It is all the more important when we are without a Second Chamber for checking hasty legislation.

Again Sir, it is admitted by the Government that they are not going to neglect or demolish the buildings already erected at Ramavarmapuram. If it is to be utilised for any purpose, some more buildings have to be constructed there. Therefore, without spending much money let us finish the work at Ramavarmapuram and transfer to that place the science section for the present. This is all the more necessary when we are this year on the look out for retrenchment.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—From yesterday forward we have been hearing this discussion and many of the Hon'ble Members who have been speaking were saying that this will be considered as a compromise, this should be spoken dispassionately without any party feeling and so on. There are no two opinions about it. The Members who wanted the present college shifted want bifurcation, which according to them is a compromise. I call it annihilation. What they really want is the removal of the College by some means or other. The whole question depends not on the money you are going to spend in Anappara or here. The whole matter is whether the College boys and girls who are now learning here can afford to go to Anappara and learn. We have heard from the Hon'ble Member for Education that out of 50 students sent away from here 25 or more were not able to go elsewhere. What does it show? It shows only that the parents are not able to support them to go elsewhere. I say that this question comes from the north. It is coming here once in a day or two, and now it has become an epidemic (*Hear, hear*). You consider the number of resolutions. The whole idea is the removal of this College from here to Anappara. Even the word compromise, I really am afraid of. When I come to the end, I will explain. There is our Lady Member who said yesterday that she once voted for the retention of the College here but

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twhen she went to Anappara and saw the wilderness there, she was converted.

Mrs. Swaris.—It is not a wilderness.

Mr. S.S. Koder.—What would you say to this when about 400 students have to go and live there? What will their position be? Who is to look after them? Surely there will be some compromise there. We do not want to see that. We want our girls and boys to be here. I therefore request even if the House wishes to remove this College to Anappara you, Sir, with your power should not allow that to be removed on account of the poverty of the peeple here (*Hear, hear*).

Mr. M. Krishna Menon.—I may also be permitted to add a few words to this discussion. In the first instance I have got a word to say to these votaries of constitutionalism and consistency (*Hear, hear*). Where were these people when the Government decided not to have the Leper Asylum at Anappara? At one time the Government decided to locate the Leper Asylum at Anappara and costructed buildings though not so magnificently as the present ones. Then they decided that the Lepers should not be taken to Trichur. Where were these votaries of consistency then?. They did not like the idea of a Leper Asylum near Trichur. So they not only kept quiet but induced the Government to shift the College so that the Government may utilise the constructed buildings. Now they seem to be very anxious to have the under-graduates in their midst and so they talk of the salubrious climate of Anappara. They now want a bifurcation of the existing College. That is only the thin end of the wedge. I can understand if they had asked for a Science College at Anappara without suggesting the bifurcation. The suggestion to remove the science section from the existing College to Anappara is to annihilate the Ernakulam College as observed by the Hon'ble Member for Jews. So I strongly oppose the motion.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, the resolution before the House is one for the bifurcation of the First Grade College at Ernakulam into a College of science to be run at Ramavarmapuram and a College of Arts to be run here at Ernakulam. This is the first resolution. Resolution Nos. 3, 10, 11, 12 and 22 also refer to the same subject, one of these being in my name. Various attacks have been made upon these resolutions. They have been attacked in the first place as being tabled by northerners. They have been attacked on the ground that although worded in a most unobjectionable fashion, the object underlying them is to deprive Ernakulam finally of any College at all. A third objection is raised that it militates against the

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principle of Colleges being centres of education. Objections have been raised by a very responsible member none other than the Ex-Chief Justice of our Chief Court on the ground that this bifurcation is going to cost a good deal by a duplication of machinery,—the Principal, the Staff, the buildings and all other things. Another objection by the same Hon'ble Member is to the effect that this is an attempt on the part of those who are for the previous administration as distinguished from the present administration. Sufficient answer has been given to that observation by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur yesterday. I am very sorry that the Hon'ble Member who made these objections finally said that those who are for the previous administration have to vote for this resolution and those who are for the present administration must vote against. I very much regret to say that the Hon'ble Member forgets that this dictum of his laid down after his leaving the Chief Court will certainly not be followed by anybody. There is absolutely no such thing as the previous administration and the present administration. There is only a change in the personnel of the Diwan. That is not a change in the administration. This reference, I know, is made with a purpose. Other objections have been raised to the effect that this is an attempt to stultify the present administration. Yet another objection raised is that the bifurcation, if effected, will leave for Ernakulam only the shadow of a First Grade College. Question has been asked whether a necessity for a bifurcation has been established. The same Hon'ble Member, the Member for Vadakkancheri, has stated that the present discussion and any decision that may be taken upon that is going to hamper the progress of collegiate education in Cochin, it being instrumental for delay in the execution of extension works which will lead to refusing admission to very many students that may seek admission to the First Grade College. The Hon'ble Member for Anthikad stated that the Anappara scheme was settled behind the back of the people of Cochin. Yet another objection has been raised by the Hon'ble Member representing the Muslims under Rule 35 (d) of the Council Rules. He was very vehement against those members of the Deputation who happened to say that the non-official majority vote that was given on the Ramavarmapuram question during the Budget Session of 1106 did not really represent public opinion. I think it is not at all difficult to answer any one of these points. The only thing required is that people must be prepared to be convinced for sufficient reasons. If they *will not* be convinced there is no helping it.

I will first answer the last question raised by the Hon'ble Member for Muslims on the non-representative character of the

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non-official majority vote of Karkadagam last. It is a patent fact that only two per cent of the population of Cochin is enfranchised. Again, the voting at the polls at different elections will show that between 60 to 70 per cent alone of the voters exercise their franchise. And is it after all a free vote that is generally given? Anyone who knows anything about elections knows that all sorts of pressures are brought to bear upon the voters. Then again a careful analysis of the division list of Karkadagam last will clearly show that not less than 95 per cent of the Hon'ble Members who voted for Ernakulam are gentlemen either permanently resident in Ernakulam or having vested interests either in Ernakulam or its vicinity. Human nature being what it is, is it too much to think that these considerations will not have prevailed with them in casting their votes more than the interests of their constituencies? (*Hear, hear*)

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Why not applicable to you also?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezuthassan.—Yes, I will presently answer that question. Then again is it on any mandate of their constituencies that these Members gave their votes? I know it is not. The Hon'ble Member for Anthikkad had the frankness to admit that even amongst the very few people of his constituency with whom he had a talk on this—probably after the voting—there was an honest difference of opinion. Then why fight shy of the realities? Why not take a referendum as was pointedly raised by the deputationists. The unwillingness to take a referendum speaks for itself.

Now to answer that question put by the Hon'ble Member for south Ezhuva—why not the argument of personal considerations hold good in the case of those Hon'ble Members who voted for the change to Ramavarmapuram during the last Budget Session. I say it will not and that for good reasons. Look at the position of affairs. I said that as many as 95 per cent of those who voted for Ernakulam do either reside or have vested interests in Ernakulam and that position will not be assailed. Is that the case with the persons who have tabled these resolutions, these northerners, these highlanders? Certainly not. The Hon'ble Member for Nellayi, the Hon'ble Member for Oorakam, the Hon'ble Member for Pazhayannur, the Hon'ble Member for Tattamangalam, the Hon'ble Member for the Jenmies and my humble self.....

Dr. A. G. Menon. No Member for Tattamangalam.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I refer to Mr. Eachara Menon.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—He is the Member for Chittur rural.

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Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Thank you. All these gentlemen who have tabled these resolutions, do you think that they have any vested interest in Anappara or its vicinity as those Pro-Ernakulam voters have here in Ernakulam or its vicinity? None of these Members will be able to send their wards from their homes to Ramavarmapuram as is the case with a very good majority of the Members who voted for the Ernakulam Scheme last year. Does it not make a difference? Does it not satisfy the Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas?

Mr. K. Ayyappan. Certainly not.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan. Yes, the evil comes there. You will not be convinced and so I am not going to advance further arguments to convince you.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Order, Order.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—There is absolutely nothing for the Member for Trichur to call to order. So with regard to that aspect of the question, *viz.*, that the non-official majority vote did not represent public opinion in these circumstances; I still assert it. Not only by these considerations have the votes been influenced but also by considerations of the sort which the Ex-Chief Justice placed before the House yesterday, *i. e.*, supporting the present administration or some such thing, must also have had its play in the casting of the vote in the last Budget Session. When we find that the vote was exercised like that, is it not right and proper to say that public opinion was not represented by that non-official majority vote?

Then another objection by the Hon'ble Member for Muslims is under Rule 35 (d). Where was the Hon'ble Member when during the last Vrischigam session the inspired resolution of the then Hon'ble Member for Trippunithura was discussed in this Council? In the form in which it was brought there was absolutely no objection. But the discussion and the answer given by the Hon'ble President to a question which was raised by our present Deputy President whether the discussion is upon the necessity for a technological institute at Ramavarmapuram or whether the question is about the shifting of the College from Ernakulam to Ramavarmapuram clearly showed that the real thing that was allowed to be discussed was the shifting of the College from Ernakulam to Ramavarmapuram. I shall just quote these passages:—

"Dr. A. G. Menon:—There is no question about the shifting of the Ernakulam College to Anappara.

President:—It seems so. The College should not be shifted from here; but the buildings at Anappara are to be used as a technological institute.

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Dr. A. G. Menon :—Then why not bring in a straight forward proposition like that? Then why this implied meaning and implied proposition?". The whole discussion was upon that subject, a subject that was decided by the Council but five months previously, *i. e.*, during the Budget Session of 1105. I say it was decided by this Council in a particular way by allowing a grant of three lakhs of rupees for buildings at Anapara. The time must also be taken into consideration. That was a period when the non-official block as a whole for proper reasons stood against the Government in a united body and was voting down every demand that was placed before them. The P. W. D. budget alone was allowed simply because of the consideration of Ramavarmapuram, simply to cater to the collegiate education of the coming generation of Cochin. Otherwise it too would not have been voted. Therefore, it is a subject that was decided within five months of the last Vrischigam session. My Hon'ble friend did not think it necessary to raise that question then. The reason is obvious. If that question were raised the object, the very object, with which the resolution was tabled would be frustrated and therefore it was not raised. Now, what is the position here. What is the resolution before this House? It is only a bifurcation of the College. It is not the shifting of the College to Ramavarmapuram. That was the subject matter that was discussed by the Council last time, and therefore, that objection must also fail. These observations must also convince the Hon'ble Member for Anthikkad that the Anappara Scheme was not a decision taken behind the back of the people.

Then the question has been raised by the Hon'ble Member for Vadakkancheri that there is no necessity established for bifurcation. There is a necessity and the necessity is not very difficult to find. That Hon'ble Member himself raised the question that if you continue the present discussion and succeed in effecting a bifurcation it is sure to cause delay with the result that you will not be able to house very many students at the next academic year or for that matter for some years to come. I submit that is the very necessity. From the statistics supplied by the Government during the last Budget session it is seen that over and above the 50 students admitted against the strict injunctions of the University, ratified by the Departmental Head—I have come to know that.....

Mr. I. N. Menon.—May I know how he knew that? It is quite contrary.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I maintain that when the University sent out instructions to the College restricting the admissions to be made, my information is that the Principal of the Ernakulam College referred the matter to the Departmental

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Head, *viz.*, the Hon'ble Member for Education, and that that Hon'ble Member replied that the instructions of the University must be followed.

Mr. I. N. Menon. The Hon'ble Member said that I ratified the action of the Principal.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—The Hon'ble Member might have heard like that. I said quite the contrary. Students were admitted against the explicit orders of the University. 50 students were admitted in excess into the College, with what result? They were turned out. A most shamefull thing to send away 50 students from the Maharaja's College in the middle of the year. Over and above that number 310 students had to be refused admission. That information also has been vouchsafed during the last Budget Session. If some provision is not immediately made to house all these students and I am sure that the number, judging from the past, will be on the increase for some years to come, it will be a disastrous state of affairs. You have to house these students and the bifurcation is the most effective method of housing the students immediately. If you bifurcate the College and retain the Arts section here you can make provision for Honours Courses in Arts subjects and for post-graduate studies also and can also open the philosophy chair in Ernakulam. This will certainly not be the shadow of a College. I may also say that we from the north will never be unreasonable or ungenerous enough to ask for the abolition of the Arts section at Ernakulam. Unreasonableness is not in the Northerners' blood. Thus you will be able to house a decent number of students here in Ernakulam. The science branch, shifted to Ramavarmapuram with not much of expenditure, will house the rest. You have already spent more than three lakhs of rupees at Ramavarmapuram. I know on a modest calculation with another four lakhs of rupees spent as initial expenditure at Ramavarmapuram, you will be able to provide the buildings necessary for housing the science section of the College. There may be slight mistakes in figures. But it cannot be much. It cannot at any rate be as much or even a fraction of what you will have to spend at Ernakulam if you go on with your stupendous Ernakulam Extension Scheme. The construction of buildings at Ramavarmapuram can be effected sure as anything before the next academic year. Therefore the necessity exists in the fact that by the beginning of the next academic year we will be in a position to provide sufficient collegiate educational facilities for the students of Cochin, and all the students who flock to Cochin. That is the first necessity for the bifurcation. The second is that the amount that has been spent in Ramavarmapuram to the

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extent of 3 lakhs is not wasted.

One of the points of reference to the I. N. Menon Committee was to report as to the feasibility of satisfying the minimum University conditions at Ernakulam. Another was to report upon the future of Ramavarmapuram. Certainly the second point of reference must have been made with a view to see that the amount spent at Ramavarmapuram is not wasted, but is utilised for good purposes. I ask whether that Committee which gave a passing reference to that second point of reference when they submitted their report regarding the College, whether they have reported upon the future of Ramavarmapuram. To my knowledge they have not as yet done. And I also ask why it was that they did not report upon that important point. The reason is obvious. If they report upon that they will not be in a position to say that Ramavarmapuram buildings can be utilised for any good purpose at all. Of course there was a mention in the report about the training college being run there. One of the attacks that were levelled against Ramavarmapuram, *viz.*, that jackals alone could be taught there and not human beings was perhaps lost sight of when mention was made of the training college. The training college is probably to teach jackals. The training college presupposes that it must have a model high school which must consist of children and if Ramavarmapuram has only jackals how can the training college flourish there? Another fact that was placed before that Committee was that in making the proposal for extension at Ernakulam they were asked to consider the alignment of the broad gauge extension to Vendruthi. That is a factor which must come into prominent play when they make the proposals regarding the college extension at Ernakulam. I believe on that subject also no word has been mentioned by the Committee.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—No report is due on that point.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know whether the alignment, the proposed alignment of the extension was placed before the Committee as was mentioned in the notification appointing the Committee?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Yes.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—The second necessity as I put it before is to see that the amount already spent at Ramavarmapuram is not a waste.

President.—The Hon'ble Member will have only two minutes more.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Thank you, Sir, I will wind up. Time being limited, I will leave the other points and come to the most important point, *viz.*, the extra cost that

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will be necessitated. The extra cost was conceived to be the result of recurring expenditure by a duplication of staff, etc. I knew from a conversation that I had with the Hon'ble Member for Education that the extra recurring costs will utmost come to Rs. 20,000 per annum. The proposition that was placed before the House during the budget session was the report of the I. N. Menon Committee, the various proposals contained therein, one of them being the particular site to be acquired for purposes of college extension at Ernakulam. When the Ernakulam scheme was placed before Mr. Dann, the site was changed. Quite a different plot has now to be acquired.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The site has not been changed, but the site has been added.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Very well. That addition must necessarily cost a good deal. It is in the most important part of the town and it might cost a good deal. Unless we are prepared to belittle the valuation of land and costly buildings thereon we will find that we will have to spend not eleven lakhs but three times eleven lakhs and if you concede that with a few lakhs of rupees the initial expenditure at Ramavarmapuram could be completed, the modest rate of interest upon a portion of the saving of initial expenditure will certainly be sufficient to meet this recurring expenditure. Before leaving this question of extra cost for the additional site, I have a question to ask of the Government which in this matter of the college shifting, has been saying, times without number, that it has been acting most constitutionally. I ask whether after having placed the matter before this House during the Budget Session in a particular form and now that they have to add to that by acquiring new lands and thereby incurring larger expenditure, is it not a matter to be placed before the Council again before you venture upon spending a cash upon the further extension. But this only by the way.

Before concluding my observations a word about northerners bringing these resolutions. I have already pointed out that we have no personal interests in the matter. We are influenced by considerations of the future. It is perhaps unfortunate that our vision is a little longer, a little clearer than the shortsighted policy of pro-Ernakulam advocates. Let posterity judge us both. I warn you gentlemen. Do not give room to be pigmies in the eyes of the future generation. Let them not curse you. No, I have hopes of you, Hon'ble Members yet. And so I finally appeal to the Hon'ble Members to be profited by the noble example set by the Venerable Lady Member representing more than half the population of Cochin and to do justice unto yourselves

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and to the future generation by voting for the bifurcation which is placed before you in the nature of a true and honest compromise.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—May I know from the Hon'ble Member whether he will be satisfied with the Arts section at Anappara?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—The resolution is otherwise. You bring in a proposition and we shall exercise our vote.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, I am not a politician and no orator and I feel quite diffident in venturing upon a speech this afternoon. Unfortunately I am no lawyer and so unable to have the question of the constitutional position of this resolution. So far as I can see, Sir, there is nothing constitutional or unconstitutional about this resolution; the aspect of constitutionality has been imported into this resolution by issues which are not within this resolution. The constitutional issue so far as I can see does not arise. However as that is one of the good many points raised in the course of this discussion and as I feel convinced that the position of the Government is not in any sense unconstitutional, I would beg the indulgence of this House to allow me to say a few words on this topic. If I understand correctly the position adopted by the mover of the resolution and supporters of the resolution, their contention is in the first place that a resolution passed by an overwhelming popular majority of this House may be set aside without any respect by a constitutional Government.

The second contention is in the words of the Hon'ble Member for Nemmara that the "unsettlement of a settled fact is unconstitutional". With regard to the first contention that there is nothing unconstitutional in rejecting a resolution of this House, I think the point has been answered fairly and satisfactorily by the Hon'ble Members of this House themselves and I would not therefore take up the time of this House by a further discussion on that point.

With regard to the second one, Sir, I would submit to this House that a settled fact has nothing constitutional in it unless there was constitutionalism in the original settlement of the fact (*Hear, hear*). And along with this question of constitutionalism has been brought in a question of consistency. If one looks at the history of the issue one finds that Government some years ago decided upon shifting the College from Ernakulam to Ramavarmapuram on the express ground that there was not sufficient scope for extension in Ernakulam and from the outset it was open to the Government to revise that decision if they discovered that there was scope for expansion in Ernakulam. There is

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nothing inconsistent and as I had submitted before absolute consistency is a virtue only in the infallible. Now on reconsideration, on representation by the Hon'ble Members of this House Government went into the question of the feasibility of expansion here. That was the ground on which the college was to be shifted. Now where is the inconsistency if a Government comes back to its senses and enquires into a question over again and finds that its first decision was wrong? Where is the inconsistency?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Government was not in its senses before.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—They must not have been in full possession of their sense, if they made a mistake. This discussion always generates lot of heat and very little light and I would therefore come to the point.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Wild language.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I object to the use of the word 'wild language'.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—So do I.

President.—Order, order.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Coming to the substance of this resolution itself I would repeat what has already been said just to remind the House that this resolution is an attempt to smuggle through, to our acceptance a resolution which has been rejected by a previous Council. The point need not be laboured. The original resolution, so far as I remember, was to have the first grade college at Ramavarmapuram. I ask if the science college which is now contemplated is going to be a second grade one and if it is going to be a first grade one, where is the difference between the two resolutions. But Sir, I will not say anything about the inwardness, etc., of this resolution because I do not believe that Hon'ble Members of this House can be actuated by motives other than the public interest. I would at the same time not vote for this resolution on the ground of purchasing peace. That would be an unworthy affair. I would take up the other three grounds which have been advanced namely, in the second place the feeling that by furcation and the retention of the Arts College at Ernakulam and the removal of the Science section to Ramavarmapuram expenditure may be saved. There is a third feeling that the removal of this College at least in part to Ramavarmapuram might be to the concrete realisation of an abstract educational ideal. I will touch upon all these points. I would leave the question of expenditure to the last. Take the other two points. With regard to the question of having the College at

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Ramavarmapuram the previous Council rejected it and therefore there is nothing more to be said about that. With regard to the realisation of an educational ideal, with the retrenchment in the Ramavarmapuram scheme now proposed by the Hon'ble Members, the realisation of that ideal would be far from possible. Complete residence will not be possible. So, Sir, the real point to consider is the question of cost.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Does the resolution contemplate a complete Residential College?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—If it is not going to be a completely Residential College I say the main draw back of Ernakulam is that it does not provide any scope for residential purposes.

The last point is one of expenditure, and it is a point on which there is no room for speculation. I would therefore submit certain figures, which may not be very far wrong. Now these figures were worked out basing my calculations on the estimates we already possess and by effecting retrenchment in the case of the Ramavarmapuram scheme, without making any retrenchment in the case of the Committee's figures in respect of Ernakulam so that there may not be any suspicion of any manipulation of figures. The suggestion was that if the College is to be bifurcated it could be achieved with an additional cost of about 4 lakhs, whereas if it is going to be continued here it will cost about 33 lakhs. I believe that the Hon'ble Member exaggerated it, that it is three times the amount that was anticipated. I give the following figures extracted with considerable retrenchment from the original estimate which form the appendix to a reply to a question last time. The figures were worked out first to have an Arts College at Ramavarmapuram and a Science College at Ernakulam, the whole College at Ramavarmapuram or the whole College at Ernakulam. At the outset I beg to submit that the Arts College at Ernakulam or the Science College at Ramavarmapuram is going to be very expensive and I have effected certain retrenchments in view of the numbers that are going to be restricted. The figures of course are only very tentative and they are taken from rough estimates, very rough drafts. There ought to be 3 blocks for Arts, History and Economics.

Accommodation is also required for English and demonstration classes and the Languages Department in addition to library. Just deducting the proportion of the buildings to be deleted on account of the retention of the Science College at Ernakulam, the total expenditure will come to Rs. 12,93,800.

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Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—That does not arise. Now the question of locating the Arts College at Ramavarmapuram does not arise.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I know. I want to say there is no advantage in it.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Because there is one Arts College there already.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Well, I don't enter into details. But roughly it comes to 5,59,000 rupees to have the Arts College at Ramavarmapuram, and the Science buildings, etc., here would be about rupees seven lakhs and odd. The total comes to about Rs. 12,93,800 including a lakh for water supply and 50,000 for gas and electricity and so on. When you have the Arts College at Ernakulam and the Science College at Ramavarmapuram—and here the hostel accommodation is reduced, for instance, I have provided for 30 girls and one of the blocks can be used—it comes to about Rs. 11,07,000. Then for the Girls' hostel Rs. 25 to 30 thousand, 6 blocks of building, for Science, Languages and English Rs. 5,83,000 based upon the old estimate. Then the library Rs. 30,000. The kitchens, store, latrines, etc.—Rs. 25,000, which were put down at Rs. 30,000 in the old estimate would be reduced to Rs. 25,000.

Gas and Electric plant—Rs. 67,000.

Water supply - one lakh.

Levelling ground near buildings and unforeseen charges—Rs. 28,000.

Forming roads including cost of culverts—Rs. 20,000.

Then the Principal's quarters—Rs. 7,00.

Quarters for professors:—which were put down at Rs. 35,000, I have reduced to Rs. 25,000. That works up to Rs. 9,20,000. Then the Arts College here works up at Rs. 1,87,000, because there is the additional accommodation for 48 students. Even if that is omitted it will come to about Rs. 10,90,000 and odd. That is, if we have the Science College at Ramavarmapuram and the Arts College here. Now, according to Mr. Dann's plans, most of the buildings being complete I worked out the following figures again basing the old estimate. The science buildings will cost Rs. 3,40,000. The Arts building I put at one lakh. The cost of land acquisition for science buildings had been put at Rs. 50,000, but I now put it at Rs. 60,000. I may submit these figurse were arrived at with sufficient and authentic information, and I am not suggesting them hereby on my own authority but supported by official information. Additional Hostel accommodation for 144 students

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Rs. 1,15,200. Play-grounds—site A—17 acres. I have put it at Rs. 10,000 per acre. It comes to Rs. 1,70,000. Site B—ten acres. I have put it at Rs. 6,000 per acre. It comes to about Rs. 60,000. Gas and Electric plant Rs. 67,000. Cost of alterations and repairs to existing buildings, I have put it at Rs. 40,000. I do not know whether so much would be required. Mr. Dann told me that it is safer to put it at a higher rate. Over and above this I have put down a sum of rupees half a lakh to obviate all error and the figure comes to Rs. 9,82,200.

Now, I won't say that it is absolute mathematics. But they are as nearly as possible the result of very careful calculation based upon all figures which were available. Nor would I say as I have already pointed out that the question of the initial cost is the main thing. The difference of a lakh of rupees might lead to 50 per cent better results and then it is not a question for Government to think of costs.

In addition to these we have also to take into consideration the annual additional recurring expenditure. This is not the result at any rate of guess work, it is only the result of actual calculation. We have to have a Principal and the University have laid down that the Principal must be paid besides pay an allowance of Rs. 200. Then you have to employ additional hands on Rs. 125—200. Then we have to have two pandits and a superintendent of languages. That again is the instruction of the University. Then we have to have clerical establishment and a typist and an attender at 40—60, 25—40 and 15 to 20. Then we should have peons and masapadies. There may be 12 peons. It comes to Rs. 120 a month. Another restriction by the University is the appointment of a physical Director, whose pay has been revised to Rs. 80—125. Then there is the librarian on Rs. 40—60 and the charge allowance of Rs. 25 to be paid to the professor who is to be in charge of the library. I have put the maximum on the one side. To start with we shall have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 19,260 a year and when they draw their maximum, Rs. 26,400. Of course it does not include the additional cost of P. C. R. and all that.

Sir, the position adopted by the Government is what it was previously and if a non-official majority say that the college should be shifted on part, so it would be done. But as figures stand it is not possible for me to recommend this resolution to the House in regard to both the capital outlay and the recurring expenditure. I would just like to remove one or two misconceptions before I sit down. It was said that if the Science College was removed no acquisition for playgrounds was necessary. That is no true. Of the 27 acres, we might dispense with 17 acres

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and acquire only ten Then there is the question of the analogy of Mysore. Mysore is not a College. It is a University. It has got its constituent colleges. It will not be sufficient provocation for us to start similar college here. And then the Honourable the mover of the resolution said that Mr. Dann has suggested playgrounds very distant from the town. The Advisor to the Madras Government for Physical Training, suggested the playgrounds. The Committee has selected the other one and he suggested two. The whole people of Ernakulam do not reside here and in bifurcating the playgrounds there is sufficient advantage derived. That is the only reason. The final point is that of the advantage which is to be derived from the bifurcation of the college that is it would be possible to increase the facilities for higher education. I don't wish to say anything on this because this is a matter of opinion, and all that I wish to say is to ask whether we should increase the facilities for higher education. It seems to me that if you remove some of the facilities for higher education, we will be going in the right direction, instead of leading the public in the wrong direction by unnecessary facilities which can be had. Some Governments are seriously thinking of closing down colleges. I, therefore, recommend, this resolution may not be accepted by this House.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Sir, I am not a good speaker and I do not attempt to make a long speech. I have only to say a few words on the remarks made by some of the Members. I am a friend of the St. Thomas, and I take as much interest in the affairs of St. Thomas as the Hon'ble Member for Anthikad or even more. But this should not stand in the way of plain speaking and the Hon'ble Member perhaps does not like plain speaking but I can not help it. The location of a Government College by the side of a private college will certainly affect the strength of the private college. So, they cannot but feel this. Then as regards the remarks of the Hon'ble Member for Ezhuvas about the analogy of high-handed murder etc., I can only say this. Perhaps now-a-days he has more of criminal practice and he comes in touch with the bad side of human nature. So this high handed murder and other heinous crimes come uppermost in his mind. Why not he say that it is something like the separation of two brothers in a friendly manner. In Travancore and Mysore we have got examples. Two colleges which are separate get on very well. Then again as regards the remarks of the Hon'ble Member for Vadakkancheri, he said that after a long discussion of 5 or 6 hours we did not give any single reason in favour of the shifting. When I heard this, what came to the memory is

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"after listening to Ramayana from the beginning to the end one asked how is Seeta related to Rama". This came to my memory when I heard that. If he will not understand, how can we make him understand? Then I will be the last man to say that the opinion of this House is not the opinion of the public. But in this matter of the college, I can assure you that the opinion of many of the Members are the individual opinion of those Members and not the opinion of the public. During the last Council the Member for Mulakunnathukavu voted against the Anappara scheme. This time during this Council the Member for Mulakunnathukavu voted in favour of Anappara. Again the member for Vadakkancheri during the last Council voted for Anappara. This time, the Member for Vadakkancheri since he hails from Ernakulam voted for Ernakulam. Then again, the the Member for Kattur voted against Anappara in the last Council, but voted in favour of Anappara this time. Again the Member for Vadakkancheri admitted that he voted against the will of the majority of his constituency. The opinion expressed by many of the others is the individual opinion of the Members and not the opinion of the constituency. From the signatures of the highly placed signatories in the memorandum submitted to His Highness it will be seen that the educated opinion of Cochin is in favour of Anappara. Then let us see what is the opinion of the educated public outside. I will read a few lines from the Educational Review of November 1931.

"It is difficult to get the official mind to appreciate large ideas in education and we are sorry the Cochin Darbar has just missed the chance of establishing a high class Residential College at Ramavarmapuram near Trichur, in spite of the fact that even the foundation stone had been laid for the purpose. There have been proposals for a long time to develop the Maharaja's College at Ernakulam into a high class first grade College, entirely justified by the great demand for it in the State and the excellent material in students which has always been available. An elaborate scheme was drawn up for the purpose and it looked as if Cochin was soon going to have a centre of higher learning of which it could be proud and which might have been the nucleus for a pan Kerala University in time to come. But the narrow vision of the officials concerned has destroyed these hopes and Ernakulam is to continue as the location of the college, extensions being made to the present buildings. Anybody who has seen the crowded foreshore on the backwater at Ernakulam can understand the undesirability of attempting to create a centre of real University education at the place. There has naturally been an agitation among the people and we sympathise with them in their disappointment. We cannot profess to understand the limitations of Cochin Finance, but we have no hesitation in saying that the State has now missed a wonderful opportunity in distinguishing itself in educational enterprise".

So, the opinion of the educated public outside is also in favour of Ramavarmapuram. Then there has been incessant

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complaint yesterday that the bifurcation is wrought with disadvantages. But those who complained this failed to realise a fundamental principle of compromise for the essence of all true compromise is to give partial satisfaction to all and complete satisfaction to none. Hence it is not surprising that nobody was completely satisfied with my proposition. The mere fact that it failed to give complete satisfaction is an indication that I offered a true compromise. So, I appeal to all the Honourable Members to accede to this compromise. I press this motion to a division though I know what the fate of the resolution would be. But it will prove to the public what is the motive of those who voted against Anappara.

The resolution was then put to the vote of the House and lost.

Dr. A. R. Menon.— Poll, Sir.

The House divided—Ayes 11 Noes 18.

Ayes.

1	Dr. A. G. Menon	7	Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan
2	Mr. K. G. Nayar	8	,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
3	,, E. Ikkanda Wariar	9	Dr. A. R. Menon
4	,, C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri	10	Mr. A. Sankara Poduval
5	,, P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri	11	Mrs. Swaris
6	,, T. K. Nayar		

Noes.

1	Mr. K. Ayyappan	10	Mr. C. A. Ouseph
2	,, M. A. Chakko	11	,, Paul Mampilly
3	,, George Chakyamuri	12	,, Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan
4	,, K. M. Ibrahim	13	,, P. Raman menon
5	,, Joseph Petta	14	,, M. K. Raman
6	,, S. S. Koder	15	,, A. Sankara Menon
7	,, M. Krishna Menon	16	Dr. K. Sankara Menon
8	,, P. Krishna Menon	17	Rao Bahadur Mr. P. I. Varugis
9	,, K. Mohamed Seethi	18	Mr. K. P. Vallon.

The Official Block remained neutral.

President—11 for and 18 against; so the motion is lost.

2. General Moratorium.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—"This Council recommends to the Government to declare general moratorium for a period of one year in respect of labourers in general and agriculturist with net assets up to 50 thousands of rupees only, provided the Chief Court may suspend the provision in particular cases having regard to public good".

The gist of the thing is in the very resolution and I don't think that there is any necessity for a long speech. I can even now imagine the Government embracing it in all love and if my information is correct, the Government are almost on the point of taking some similar steps and this will be the most opportune moment for them to show their good sense and regard for the

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